

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1851.

We copy below, from other journals, some justifications on the recently exploded second plot for the invasion of Cuba, and on the prompt measures of the President of the United States for the frustration of that nefarious project and the prosecution of its authors. We suppose that the failure to find a jury in New Orleans willing to inflict punishment on the contrivers of the former disgraceful scheme, gave hopes of impunity for a second enterprise, and encouraged the pseudo-patriotic fraternity to try it again. We hope, should the evidence of intent prove as clear in this case as it was in the former, a New York jury will be found less indulgent to such infractions of the law than that of New Orleans proved to be, and that its verdict will be a lesson that will last for the rest of their lives. We trust, also, that any others who may sympathize with the detected offenders, or may be so lax in their sense of duty as to entertain a disposition to join in any similar scheme, will now discover that it is not so easy, even in this widely-extended and free country, to mature plots against the public peace and honor without risk of discovery and prevention. There is no country in which the people are so free as this from espionage, yet none in which the eye of the Government is more wide awake and more prompt to lay its hand on evil-doers. In the case now before us, some days before there was a whisper of the plot in the public papers, the President had knowledge of the movements of the conspirators, and had transmitted orders to the proper officers at several Southern seaports to seize the vessels and apprehend the individuals engaged in the expedition,

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The movements for an invasion of the island of Cuba, with which well-authenticated intelligence has recently furnished the public mind, have at length assumed such shape and substance as to justify the interference of the Executive Government, and to call for a proclamation. This is the second time in a period of less than two years that expeditions have been set on foot in the United States, through the agency of foreign adventurers of desperate fortunes, who have nothing to hazard and every thing to gain by the chance of revolution on the rich island against which their wicked and mercenary plans have been and are still directed. It therefore becomes a serious question, whether the present laws are adequate to the punishment of these rascals and robbers who infest our cities, and who, by their mal-practices, might embolden us in collusion with foreign Powers. If such an expedition should succeed in landing and wresting Cuba from its rightful owner, our accountability to Spain, under the solemn obligations of a treaty, would be but indifferently fulfilled by answering that every reasonable precaution had been employed to prevent its organization. This Government stands bound in good faith to arrest every such scheme, and to provide the necessary means of vigilance and force in executing its treaty stipulations. Whatever embarrassment or injury, therefore, might result from an invasion like this would fall upon the Government, and not upon the criminals, whom justice should visit with the sternest penalties.

Considerations of public policy, as well as of integrity and honor, require that these hostile expeditions against the territory of a neighboring Power, with which we hold relations of friendship, should be put down by the strong arm of force, as they have been condemned by the strong voice of moral and enlightened opinion all over the country. They are not redeemed even—although that would furnish no justification for outraging laws or treaties—by the pretended merit of a popular revolution, but are incited by a spirit of plunder and profligacy. And if we may justly denounce the foreign adventurers, who, disregarding the obligations of hospitality, and the protection afforded against the tyranny of their recent masters, come here to violate our neutrality, what is to be thought of those of our own citizens who give them "aid and comfort"? Ignorance may be pleaded in the one case, but there is no such extenuation in the other. For our part, we should welcome the conviction and exemplary punishment of all engaged in these lawless enterprises as a public benefit, for the influence that it would exert in intimidating the weak and in restraining the strong. And in this connection we regard it as creditable to the administration of the law in New Orleans, that the persons implicated in the former expedition against Cuba were allowed to go "unwhipped of justice."

President Fillmore's proclamation is a most proper and well-considered paper, which will challenge the respect of good and law-abiding men of all parties, and attract the confidence of foreign Governments, as exhibiting a purposeful and prompt to comply with every demand of duty, and to preserve peace with friendly nations. We like this prompt and efficient mode of action at headquarters; and the President may rest assured that his course will be vindicated by the great majority of the country, however much it may be deprecated by those who have particular objects to serve or selfish interests to advance. He holds his place under an oath to see the laws faithfully executed; and whatever may be the policy of these laws in the estimation of this or that community, or of one or another section, it is his sworn duty to see them carried into effect by all the power placed at his disposal, and while so engaged he deserves to be and will be sustained. And the occasion is both a becoming and a fit one for us to say that in the whole administration of the Government, although encompassed by extraordinary difficulties, and cramped by the disaffection of professed friends, President Fillmore has proved himself equal to all his responsibilities, and justified that high confidence which a long and eminent public career had inspired, the fullness of which led to the selection by which his present elevation was accomplished. If prudence, sagacity, justice, and integrity are qualities which should commend a public man to the favor of his country, the present Executive, in all that concerns the great interests with which he is charged, has reason to be proud of his fame, but to be grateful for the emergencies which have arisen for the development of these striking excellences of character. We speak of him as the Chief Executive, administering the affairs of a Government which stands as the wonder if not the envy of the civilized world. With the small concerns of place and the dispensation of patronage we have nothing to do. The disappointed will censure and the dissatisfied will carp; but there is a mighty opinion above and beyond the office-hunting tribe, which it should be the pride of every elevated statesman to gain and to hold; and that opinion has paid liberal homage to the worth and to the abilities of MILLARD FILLMORE. In the midst of danger he has been calm; surrounded by conflicting counsels he has been generous; embarrassed by the excesses of sectional parties he has stood steady to the Constitution; and upon every question of Whig policy he has shown fidelity and zeal.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

It is beyond all comprehension how American gentlemen can be so far forgetful of the rights of property, of the dictates of honor, and the principle of common honesty, of international comity, and of the reverence and obedience to which the laws of their own country are entitled, as to be found at the head of, or in any way participants in, such a movement as this projected descent upon Cuba. We cannot understand it. We supposed that the standard of national morality was much higher than this. Were Cuba in open revolt against some additional act of oppression on the part of her Government—were she courageously and resolutely fighting for her own freedom against a tyrant—we could conceive that chivalrous republicans would find it hard work to stand by as idle spectators of the determined efforts of so near a neighbor in her struggle for freedom. But no such incentive ex-

ists, as any impartial person will allow. The projected expedition is a naked act of invasion, the motive of which cannot but be unworthy—an act which our Government must aid in preventing, or be branded as the abettor and fosterer of bands of marauders, pirates, and freebooters.

Every one who wishes well to his country must regret also the attempts to throw ridicule alike upon these projected breaches of national good faith and the resolute and praiseworthy efforts of our own Government to preserve justice to a friendly Power, and maintain its own reputation before the world. We do not believe that with the intelligent people of this country such attempts to undermine the national sense of justice can produce any serious effect; but the aim is no less to be condemned. The people of this city will honor the United States Marshal for the promptitude and good judgment with which he has acted in this business. The disclosure resulting from his vigilance and energy have proved beyond all successful denial that a monstrous wrong to Spain—and in effect an even greater wrong to the United States—was about to be perpetrated by persons intending to sail from this port. The inquiry has been very happily "stepped in the bud," we trust not "to bloom hereafter."

FROM THE NEW YORK "EXPRESS."

THE TEACHINGS OF "MANIFEST DESTINY."—ART SCHOLARSHIP.—Our news columns, the few days past, have recorded many facts, and alleged facts, going to show that there are men among us yet who dream of plucking the "gem of the Antilles" from the coronet of Queen Isabella. Who these parties are, or what are their plans, nobody knows very definitely as yet. But suspicion is sufficiently substantiated to demonstrate that Cuba is not to be let alone. Government, it will be seen, is doing its utmost to circumvent the plans of the freebooters, but we fear the prize is too tempting to be successfully resisted for any great length of time.

Covetousness is too often considered a weakness instead of a crime, as it is when it tempts or stimulates to the commission of crime. A dangerous and wicked passion to indulge in the individual, it is infinitely more dangerous and wicked when a whole nation falls a victim to it.

Covetousness had good deal to do with the annexation of Texas, and still more so with the appropriation of Mexican territory which followed the consummation of that act. "The pomp and circumstance of glorious war" had their temptations, but these were only the glaze, the polish, the varnish over of the selfishness which lay at the bottom of the desire to "acquire" from Mexico much of the richest part of her dominions. This is a historical truth, in which all moralists will agree, however politicians may differ.

As with individuals, so with nations, covetousness grows with what it feeds upon. Give it a little now, and anon it will want more. It is never satisfied, but is ever crying, "Give, give, give." We obtained Texas, and a good slice of Mexican territory. We paused awhile to contemplate the glittering gains that had fallen to our lot in California. The novelty of that is passing away, and now is coming back again a desire for further "acquisitions." Into what new dangers is this covetous lust of territorial spoliation to lead us?

The "manifest destiny" idea, which took deep root with some of our people about the time they annexed Texas, and which afterwards flourished during the Mexican war, must have room for expansion. This thirst for "land stealing" is one which it is easy to excite than to quench in a country like ours, fruitful of adventures and "manifest destiny" men from all quarters of the world. The part of true patriotism and wise statesmanship should be to keep in check, and not to certain leaders of "the Democracy" love to do—give scope to this lawless spirit of adventure, which is now in the habit of cloaking its schemes of plunder with the profession of giving liberty and emancipation to the plundered.

FROM THE TRENTON (N. J.) STATE-GAZETTE.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The prompt and energetic measures of the Administration to break up the expeditions against Cuba, formed or forming in various parts of the country, will of course command the approval of all good and considerate men. Under some previous Administrations, we had reason to be ashamed of the unwillingness of the Government to restrain such lawless attempts against the peace and stability of some neighboring Governments. Some of our Presidents have seemed more anxious to stand well with these lawless classes of men than to preserve the faith of the nation, solemnly pledged by treaty to neighboring and friendly Powers. Mr. FILLMORE does not stoop, we are pleased to see, to such base means of acquiring popularity.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN REPORTER.

Every American heart, we feel assured, will rejoice at the just and patriotic course which shines forth as clear as the meridian sun in the recent proclamation of the President: we allude to the one just issued in regard to the second high-handed attempt of the Cuban pirates. Dead as they appear to be to all sense of the national honor, and determined as they seem to be to rush madly into irretrievable ruin, it will be a subject of gratulation to the American people that the officers to whom they have delegated the exercise of their sovereignty are fully alive to the responsibilities of the national faith and the moral sense of mankind. Hereafter the American authorities have reason with these wayward men, but it was like grappling with the wind, and it has for a second time become necessary to interpose the stern mandate of the Executive against them; and with the consequences involved in this action of the President lying in their path, it will be wonderful indeed if these pests of civilized society, should they persist in their lawless designs, escape the punishment they so richly merit.

FROM THE ALBANY GAZETTE.

The Proclamation of the President against the Cuban agitators is just such an official paper on the subject as we are proud to see, and as might have been expected from the Executive. It is explicit in language, and breathes a noble and elevated spirit. Foreign Governments from this will learn to respect the honor and faith of our country, and to know that our President will execute the laws with regard to them just as he will enforce the laws which operate upon our own citizens in relation to their home matters. Faction which looks to the disturbance of our peace with other nations, and faction which threatens the harmony of our Union, will alike receive the stern condemnation of the President.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE, which we published yesterday, is precisely such a document as we should have expected from one whose entire executive career has been illustrated by a determination to uphold and maintain, to their fullest extent, the constitution and the laws. It is not confined to a mere threat to arrest and bring to trial all engaged in the piratical attempt to invade a foreign nation; but it wisely, yet forcibly, points out to the rash and inexperienced youth of the country the folly of embarking in such an enterprise, and exhorts all good citizens to lend their aid, as far as lies in their power, to avert such a stigma upon our national fame. That such motions will be properly appreciated by the large mass of the American people, we cannot for a moment doubt. A few reckless and desperate adventurers will, in all probability, prate about its being a usurpation of authority, and may find unprincipled demagogues here and there to sustain them in their clamor. But we have heard nothing in saying that ninety-nine hundredths of the law-abiding citizens of the land will award to the President all praise for this prompt and energetic move to uphold the sanctity of the laws.

ANEMOLOGY.

We are indebted to the politeness of Lieut. MAURY for a copy of the Appendix to the Washington Astronomical Observations for 1846—a masterly specimen of patient induction and of analytical reasoning. The Appendix aims to establish the relation between magnetism and the circulation of the atmosphere; and the results obtained appear also to confirm the "indications" of the "Wind and Current Charts" published by the same gentleman.

THE CUBAN INVADERS IN NEW JERSEY.

A Perth Amboy correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following as a correct history of the movements of the Cuba adventurers in the State of New Jersey. The arrest of some of the instigators of this unlawful enterprise at New York, and the prompt measures that have been taken by the Government to prevent similar organizations from leaving other parts of the country, will probably save the nation from the disgrace that would attach to the sailing of a second expedition from its shores to attack the dominions of a friendly Power:

PERTH AMBOY, (N. J.) APRIL 26, 1851.

"Information was received at the custom-house in the afternoon of Wednesday last that a body of emigrants was to be transported from South Amboy to Sandy Hook during that night, and that a sloop chartered for that purpose is now lying at the wharf for twenty-four hours. Such an arrangement being unusual, and exciting suspicion, the Deputy Collector for this district, accompanied by two officers of the customs, proceeded to South Amboy to ascertain, if possible, the object of such an embarkation. Some fifty fine looking men landed from the steamer John Potter a few moments previously were found in groups acting the emigrant, and the Captain of the sloop expected one hundred and fifty more before 11 o'clock P. M. by the Philadelphia train. Some further conversation with the Captain resulted in an order to take the sloop to Perth Amboy, and anchor there until further orders. This was promptly obeyed.

"Signals were found on board which had been given in charge of the captain, and were to have been used to communicate with the steamer expected to be anchored off the Hook in waiting for the emigrants. These were given up. Letters to the Collector, U. S. District Attorney, U. S. Marshal, at New York, were immediately prepared, and dispatched in the night by special messengers. Two of the supposed leaders of the party went to New York at three o'clock on Thursday morning in the steamer transport. A strict watch was kept on the remainder of the party until Friday at 7 P. M., when these 'adventurous patriots' left for New York in the steamer John Potter. Mr. TALLMADGE, the U. S. Marshal for New York, came down a few minutes after the departure of the boat, and consequently was unable to recognise any of the 'emigrants.'"

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR OF MONDAY EVENING.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—Arrest of Suspected Parties. Six persons, who are believed to have been engaged in getting up the expedition against Cuba, were arrested on Saturday, namely, Capt. Lewis, of the steamboat Cleopatra; Louis Stiles, a Hungarian, and one who had stained in his own country the rank of Major; John L. O'Sullivan; Wm. T. Rogers, Dr. Daniel H. Burnett, and Jose M. Sanchez Zhangs.

The amount of bail required of each to answer at court was \$3,000. Capt. Lewis and Stiles were alone committed in default. Yesterday at an early hour the mate of the Cleopatra was also arrested.

The evidence against these parties was obtained from the men who were waiting at South Amboy to embark. They state that they were engaged to proceed to New Orleans, thence to some other American port, and finally to Cuba, and gave the names and residences of the above parties as being engaged in getting up the affair.

The steamer Cleopatra is now in the possession of a file of marines under the command of J. C. Brain; she is subjected to the discipline of a captured vessel and sentinels, armed, pace the gangway. A more thorough search of the vessel would seem to confirm the suspicion against her. Twenty kegs of gunpowder were found secretly stowed away, and four heavy boxes of soldier's blankets, each containing probably one hundred blankets.

The Baltimore Clipper has published the proceedings of a Convention of Free Colored People, held in Cambridge (Md.) on the 20th instant, in which it was resolved to send a deputation of two persons to Liberia to examine and report upon the actual condition of things there, to enable the members of the Convention and other free persons of color in Maryland to decide upon the propriety of removing to that republic. Upon this proceeding the "Clipper" remarks as follows:

"We consider this a very important movement, and truly rejoice that it has been made. It is right that the free people of color of Maryland, who are disposed to improve their moral and social condition, should be satisfied by indisputable testimony of the system of government, laws, and advantages of the country to which they propose to remove, before they take the final step. The members of the Convention at Cambridge have taken the proper view of the whole subject, and have made a correct movement. They are aware of the impossibility of their ever obtaining equal rights and privileges in any of the States of the Union, and are disposed to seek them in Africa, if assured that they can be found there, together with a fair prospect of receiving an adequate remuneration for their industry. This is all that can be asked. Let their degradation visit Liberia, and the Maryland colony also, if they think proper, and see for themselves whether the information heretofore received be correct or false, and let their decision as to emigrating rest upon the report which may be made. To that we have no objection, for we feel well assured that the report will be such as to encourage emigration on a large scale, not only from Maryland, but from other States."

PRIZE FIGHTS.

The papers announce that a man of Caldwell, New York, has accepted the challenge of "Tom Hyer" to a prize-fight for \$10,000, and will meet him to settle the preliminaries at the Branch Hotel, on the 8th of May. Scarcely public opinion will signify condemn the authorities concerned, if, after a notice publicly given, so gross a brutality is allowed to take place. A disgraceful encounter of this character, and the more inhuman from the want of equality in the combatants, lately occurred in our vicinity, though, thanks to the vigilance of our peace officers, our city was spared the shame of being the scene of it. New York has reason to know that these matches sometimes terminate fatally, and are in all instances indecent and unworthy of any people who are above the necessity of a continual resort to physical force. Two wretches are hired, or offer themselves for gain, to stand before each other and dash the likeness of humanity from each other's countenances with the fury and stupidity of dogs, while the excited crowd stands around, quickly debasing its nature from the natural abhorrence of such bloody pleasure, till habit enables it to enjoy the unmanly spectacle. If no other reason could be given for the prevention of these disgusting exhibitions, it would be enough that they injure the bystanders to the sight of bloodshed, and render them more or less ferocious, lawless, and careless of the sanctity of human life. It is a grave reproach to a civilized community to permit such conflicts, brutalizing in their tendencies, and vulgar in all their accessories.

FROM LIBERIA.

Letters from Monrovia to the 13th of February (says the Commercial Advertiser) are of an interesting character. Among other marks of improvement is the assurance that Liberia will soon become a large exporter of cotton. The success which attends its cultivation is beyond the expectation of its warmest friends.

A letter from H. Teage, dated at Monrovia, February 13th, says: "A large number of vessels are now here, which causes more than usual competition in trade. The cotton business will succeed. Captain Shaw, the cotton agent here, told me, a few days since, that he expects to load his vessel with cotton; so we have another start."

The Captain Shaw mentioned in the above extract is the person sent out from England to try the experiment whether cotton can be raised for exportation. Mr. Shaw, we believe, had not been in Liberia one year when Mr. Teage wrote; yet he appears already to have arrived at the opinion that he will be enabled to send a cargo of cotton to Liverpool. This is certainly another triumph for the new republic.

EXPLOSION OF A BOAT. FORTY-FIVE.—The New Orleans Picayune says that on Saturday week, while a soda fountain was being charged, at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, it exploded with the report of a cannon, and flew up in the air nearly two hundred feet. It passed over the Orleans theatre in its course, and came down in St. Ann street. A piece of the fountain struck against a door where a little negro girl was standing, and came within an ace of killing her.

VIRGINIA WHIG MANIFESTO.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Whig members of the Virginia Legislature have issued another capital address to the people of that State. It abounds in sentiments of loyalty to the Union, respect for the laws, and in a manly determination to support in good faith each and all of the measures of compromise. It is enough to say of this appeal that it is built up on the broad national platform of Washington's Farewell Address. It says wisely that to the efficiency and permanency of the Union the Federal Government is indispensable; and that as this sprang only from a compromise and mutual concession between diverse interests, so can it only be successfully administered by consenting to act in the same conciliatory spirit which originally gave it birth. A proper respect to its authority and acquiescence in its measures are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare. It belongs to the States, it is said, to regulate at pleasure their domestic institutions; whilst to the federal authority are equally conceded those larger and more national powers which concern the mutual relations of the States themselves, and were deemed necessary to be exercised by that authority in order to the common safety and prosperity. It is argued, upon the subject of the internal industry of the country, that there must be a policy calculated to affect the industrial pursuits and domestic economy of communities as well as individuals, operate of necessity, for that very reason, unequally. Upon these subjects we quote:

"Under the influence of these considerations, however much we might oppose, as to a tariff, a return to an excessive rate of duties, or, as to internal improvements, a lavish system of appropriations, we may be well content by a judicious economy to make our duties upon foreign merchandise such as are necessary for an economical administration of the Government, to encourage our domestic manufactures, and to provide in time of peace such improvements of our harbors, sea and lake, and our principal rivers, as may be necessary to consolidate our strength within, and to secure our safety without. With the protection of such a tariff, and the construction of such works, there can be little reason to apprehend any considerable dissatisfaction. For it is only when excessive duties are imposed, and when appropriations are heedlessly pushed to works of minor importance, that the sections are excited to an intention to convert the high powers of Government into a mere machinery for subverting its policy, and for the purpose of a selfish and sectional policy. A strong feeling of nationality exists fortunately amongst us, and it needs only a wise and temperate administration of our federal affairs in order to exalt to the highest degree the just pride every true American feels in the progress of his country's greatness."

Of the administration of the fugitive slave law, it is said: "We view all obstructions to the execution of this law, whether on the part of States or of individuals, as destructive of the fundamental principles of our Union, and as of fatal tendency. We consider the constitution as obligatory on State legislation, and we consider it the duty of every individual to obey the established Government. We therefore hold it to be the duty of the federal authorities to enforce, by all the constitutional means at their command, the observance of this law."

"As Whigs, we congratulate our party and the country on the entire fulfillment of the Whig assurances during the last Presidential canvass that Mr. Fillmore would prove sound on the questions that affect Southern safety. Of course, we may equally congratulate them on the falsification of the injurious predictions and accusations so boldly and indiscriminately made against him by his adversaries. His patriotic performance of his high duties, his wise, right, and firm conduct under difficulty, have vindicated our faith in him, and endeared him to all good citizens."

The address goes on to lament the tendency to a geographical division of parties as one of the consequences of sectional agitation, the effects of which we were so forcibly warned against by the great Washington. The state of affairs in South Carolina also receives a share of attention. South Carolina, it is said, alone rejects the proffered compromise; and, with intentions hereafter to be explained, has provided by law for the appointment of deputies to the Southern Convention recommended by the Nashville Convention. It is hoped that such a Congress cannot at this time be assembled, as no other State has taken steps to be represented in that body. But members have been elected to a Convention, and of this Convention, about to assemble, the address says that in the present condition of our affairs there is nothing to justify extreme measures on any part, and trusting to the good sense and patriotism of the people of that State, the Whig signers would apprehend nothing really dangerous to the Union, did they not know that in the canvass preceding the election candidates before the people openly avowed themselves in favor of secession; and that the election resulted in the choice of a great majority of those who held that opinion.

The address goes on to argue that the admission of California as a State, and the settlement of the Texas boundary, derived their validity, in part, as the records of Congress will show, from the votes of Southern representatives. In the present condition of affairs, Federal and State, it is therefore said, "there is no justification, nor even excuse, for the seceding secession."

The following is the appropriate and spirited close of this Whig State paper:

"Fellow-citizens, let us rescue this question from the vortex of party, and spurn from our bosoms suspicions and mistrust. The Union of the States is the real fortress of American liberty; therefore, with a devout acknowledgment for the great blessing, and a fervent, determined, patriotic devotion, let us address ourselves to the sacred task of its preservation."

Governor RAMSEY, of Minnesota, accompanied by his Lady, is at present on a visit to this city.

It is the most unaccountable thing to us (says the South Carolinian) that so many of the leaders, or those who have been regarded so, occasionally manifest symptoms of unsteadiness, or rather of being in a quandary as to the action the State should adopt. Eloquence is almost exhausted in depicting the wrongs, say the wrongs, that the people of this State, in common with their fellow-citizens, have suffered from federal abolition legislation; but when redress is spoken of, eloquence becomes mute, or at most degenerates into the language of hesitancy and uncertainty. Why this should be in South Carolina is more than we can form any idea of, and certainly a cause of honest and genuine surprise among those who cling with tenacity to the doctrine of State-rights.—*Charleston Mercury.*

After full investigation by the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior of the charges against Commissioner EWARNS, they have all been dismissed as frivolous and untrue, and a written statement to that effect given to Mr. EWARNS.

[Corr. Philadelphia Inquirer.]

THE LAKE TRADE.—Gen. Packer, of the Pennsylvania Senate, in a speech recently delivered before that body, gives the value of the lake trade for the year 1849, as follows:

Lake Erie	\$115,785,048
Lake Huron	847,152
Lake Michigan	24,320,481
Lake Ontario	28,144,000
Lake Champlain	16,750,700
Lake St. Clair	639,324
Total	\$186,484,905

Forty millions of dollars more than the whole foreign export trade of the United States.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.

Certain statements are going the rounds in the journals, which we are authorized to say from an official source, do not correctly represent the action of the Pension Office on the bounty land claims under the act of September, 1850. It is true, that the applications already received exceed one hundred thousand in number, and are increasing at the rate of five hundred a day; but, so far from the claims themselves being permitted to slumber, they are subjected from their first reception to a rapid process of classification and arrangement, which, though to superficial observers it may appear tedious and unnecessary, is essential to guard against error and confusion, and actually conduces to dispatch. There are now nearly three hundred warrants issuing daily, and means are in constant exercise to swell the number of four hundred and upwards. Nearly fifteen thousand warrants have been issued to various parts of the country since the plates were first received from the engravers.—*Republic.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE.

May 1, 1851.

Contributions received at this Office during the month of April, from all sources, except through special agents.

FROM THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 85, North Carolina	\$10 00
Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, Maine	10 00
Jason Burr Lodge, No. 125, Georgia	8 00
Monroe Lodge, No. 18, Georgia	8 00
Ironclaw Lodge, No. 65, New York	5 00
Warren Royal Arch Chapter, No. 23, New York	8 00
Fort Gibson Lodge, No. 35, Arkansas	25 00
Cavalry Royal Arch Chapter, No. 35, Kentucky	8 00
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Coosa Lodge, No. 66, Georgia	25 00
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Darley Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7, Georgia	25 00
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Elin Lodge, No. 28, Georgia	10 00
Lafayette Lodge, No. 137, Virginia	8 00
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Natchez Royal Arch Chapter, Mississippi	10 00
Vanatta Lodge, No. 68, Mississippi	10 00
Bryantville Lodge, No. 197, Kentucky	8 00
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I. O. O. F.

Madison Lodge, No. 43, Illinois	8 00
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Washington Lodge, No. 6, District of Columbia	25 00
Montgomery Lodge, No. 298, New York	8 00
Oriental Lodge, No. 68, New York	25 00
Adam Lodge, No. 35, Maryland	10 00
Shalom Encampment, No. 12, Massachusetts	5 00

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Western Star Division, No. 96, Pennsylvania	10 00
Pulaski Division, No. 9, Tennessee	10 00
Hope Division, No. 3, Pennsylvania	5 00
Green Hill Division, No. 132, Tennessee	8 00
Williamsport Division, No. 17, Tennessee	8 00
Old Branch Division, No. 48, Louisiana	10 00
Williamsburg Division, No. 5, New York	8 00
Meridian Sun Division, No. 38, Pennsylvania	8 00
Youghiogany Division, No. 243, Pennsylvania	10 00
Howard Division, No. 45, Pennsylvania	5 00
Chesnut Division, No. 12, Pennsylvania	5 00
Germantown Division, No. 57, Pennsylvania	5 00
Williamsport Division, No. 77, Pennsylvania	8 00
Hand-in-Hand Division, No. 30, Pennsylvania	8 00

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From Mr. Zantinger and family

From G. A. Jones, U. S. Marshal for the District of Ohio

From A. D. Ames, Assistant Marshal for the District of Virginia

From Charles Bingham, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama

From Dennis Pennington, Assistant Marshal for the District of Indiana

From John Rolan, Assistant Marshal for the District of North Carolina

From A. A. Pettigell, U. S. Marshal for the District of Connecticut (fourth remittance)

From L. H. Cotton, U. S. Marshal for the District of Wisconsin, (second remittance)

Total receipts for April, including those from special agents

From A. J. Mass, contributed by citizens of Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

From Rev. Moses J. Kelly, Maine

From Messrs. Chubb, Schenck, & Co., contributed by S. St. John, Jr., Connecticut

From Messrs. Chubb, Schenck, & Co., contributed by J. J. A. Chambers, California

From Mr. Zantinger and family

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